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INTELLIGENCE RESEARCH AID

CIVIL AIR ROUTES OF COMMUNIST COUNTRIES INTO THE FREE WORLD, WINTER 1965–66

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE Office of Research and Reports

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FOREWORD

This research aid supersedes CIA/RR A.ERA 65-2, Civil Air Routes of Communist Countries into the Free World, Summer 1965, CONFIDENTIAL, copies of which should be destroyed.

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Introduction	1 1 2
a. Poland b. Hungary c. Bulgaria d. Rumania e. East Germany f. Communist China	2 2 2 3 3
Table	
Civil Air Agreements of Communist Countries with Countries of the Free World, January 1966	չ ₄
(Inside Back Cover)	
Figure 1. Civil Air Routes of Communist Countries into the Free World, January 1966	
Figure 2. Civil Air Routes of the USSR into the Free World, January 1966	
Figure 3. Civil Air Routes of Czechoslovakia into the Free World, January 1966	
Figure 4. Civil Air Routes of Poland into the Free World, January 1966	
Figure 5. Civil Air Routes of Hungary into the Free World, January 1966	
Figure 6. Civil Air Routes of Bulgaria into the Free World, January 1966	
Figure 7. Civil Air Routes of Rumania into the Free World, January 1966	
Figure 8. Civil Air Routes of East Germany into the Free World, January 1966	
Figure 9. Civil Air Routes of Communist China into the Free World, January 1966 NOTE: All maps are UNCLASSIFIED	

- v -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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CIVIL AIR ROUTES OF COMMUNIST COUNTRIES INTO THE FREE WORLD WINTER 1965-66*

1. Introduction

This research aid is a useful reference on civil air routes of Communist countries into, and air agreements with, countries of the Free World. An overall view of all scheduled civil air routes of Communist countries that extend to countries of the Free World is shown in Figure 1. The same information for each Communist country individually is shown in Figures 2 through 9. Cuba and Yugoslavia are treated as countries of the Free World in this research aid. Cities of the Free World not connected into the networks by route lines are included on the maps to indicate that civil air agreements exist. All such agreements between Communist countries and countries of the Free World are shown in the table.

The noteworthy developments since the publication of <u>Civil Air Routes</u> of <u>Communist Countries into the Free World</u>, <u>Summer 1965</u> are summarized by country. The trip number, the route and sequence of stops, the number of flights per week, and the type of aircraft used for each route are shown in inserts on Figures 2 through 9.

2. USSR

The USSR has not extended its international air routes to any new territory in the Free World since June 1965, but several significant air agreements were signed with countries of the Free World -- agreements that offer promising opportunities for expanding Soviet civil air activities. During 1965 the USSR concentrated its efforts on gaining civil air access to the developing nations of Africa. Rights acquired by Aeroflot to establish links with the East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania strengthened the position of the USSR in Africa. However, Soviet ambitions to service East Africa were subsequently constrained by the refusal of Sudan to grant fifth freedom traffic rights for the Khartoum-Nairobi and Khartoum-Entebbe segments of the proposed route. (Fifth freedom traffic rights permit Aeroflot to pick up and discharge in Nairobi and Entebbe passengers who are destined for or originating from third countries.)

On the other side of Africa the long-range ambitions of the USSR to obtain traffic rights to the Western Hemisphere via the western bulge of Africa were furthered by a provisior in a civil air agreement that was signed with Senegal in July 1965. This agreement conceded to Aeroflot beyond rights to unknown points in South America. These beyond rights are not believed to apply to Cuba or to Central America.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

^{*} The estimates and conclusions in this research aid represent the best judgment of this Office as of 15 February 1966.

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The USSR is becoming increasingly aware of the necessity for further opening its own airspace in order to gain reciprocal concessions for air rights to the developed nations of the Free World. This winter, KLM, the airline of the Netherlands, became the first West European carrier to obtain rights across the Tashkent area of the USSR. Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Japan recently have intensified pressure on the USSR to permit countries of the Free World to fly over Siberia. The signing in January 1966 of an air agreement between the USSR and Japan was one of the most notable developments of recent months in civil air relations between a Communist country and one of the Free World. A direct scheduled route between Moscow and Tokyo will be established for the first time and will cut by approximately five hours the present time for air travel between Japan and Western Europe. Because of continued Soviet sensitivity to foreign overflights of Siberia, the Japanese have agreed to a service operated jointly by the Japanese Air Line and Aeroflot and using only Soviet aircraft and flight crews for two years. By the end of that time, the USSR has assured Japan that it will attempt to clear the way for the Japanese Air Lines to fly independently over Siberia.

3. Other Communist Countries

a. Poland

Poland opened a new air route, trip number LO 271, to Frankfurt in September 1965, even though no formal bilateral agreement has been signed because of the absence of diplomatic relations between Poland and West Germany. LOT, the Polish airlines, reportedly has reduced the number of scheduled flights to certain cities of the Free World (including Rome, Cairo, Paris, and Amsterdam) because of financial problems that have beset LOT since October 1965.

b. Hungary

MALEV, the Hungarian airlines, suspended flights to Dubrovnik and Munich for the winter season. Hungary signed an air agreement with Lebanon in January 1966 and plans a weekly round trip service from Budapest to Beirut via Sofia.

c. Bulgaria

International flights by TABSO, the Bulgarian airlines, from Varna, the Black Sea resort in Bulgaria, were discontinued for the winter season. An air service to Zurich, Switzerland, was added to TABSO's international air network ir November 1965.

d. Rumania

Rumania's airline, TAROM, opened a new air route, trip number RO 235, to Rome.

- 2 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

e. East Germany

The East German airline, Interflug, has expanded its international air activity in the Free World to include Cairo on trip number IF 740 and Damascus (trip number not yet known).

f. Communist China

The Chinese Communist air carrier, CAAC, dropped Mandalay from its only route into the Free World and now flies directly from Kunming to Rangoon and back as trip number CA 043/044.

Civil Air Agreements of Communist Countries with Countries of the Free World

January 1966

								Year Signed	
40.	USSR	Czecho slovak		Hungar	<u>y</u> Bulgari	a Rumania	East	Communist	
Afghanistan	1956	1961	1962				Germany	China	
Algeria Austria	1964	1964	1965					1963	
	1955	1962	1956	3055	1963			1903	
Belgium Burma	1958	1957	1956	1959	1958	1958			
Cambodia	1961	1965 a/	1970	1957	1957	1956			
Cambodia Canada		1964						1955	
Ceylon		1961 ь/						1963	
	1964) <u>9</u> /						1903	
Congo (Brazzaville								1959	
	1962	1960						1909	
Cyprus Denmark	1964	7		100	_				
Ethiopia	1956	1947	1961	1964	1965		1964 <u>c</u> /		
Finland		2 . ,	1901	1958	1958	1958	-> ° ' <u>-</u>		
France	1955	1949	1963	1000	1965				
Ghana	1958	1954	1960	1962					
Greece	1962	1961	1900	1960	1965	1962			
Guinea		1964	1963	1961	1962	1962			
India	1962	1961	4903	1963	1964	1960			
Indonesia	1958	1960							
Iran	1961	1960							
Iraq	1964	1961 ъ/						1964	
Ireland	1962	1960 -	1961	1960				1304	
Israel		1962 в/	1,01	1960					
Italy					700				
Japan	1965	1960 d/	<u>d/e</u> /	1060	1964				
Kenya	1966 <u>a</u> /	- 4	39	1960					
Lebanon	1965 <u>d</u> /f/								
Libya		1961		1066					
Luxembourg	1963 ь/	7		1966					
Mali	1963 b/			7061					
Morocco	1962	1961		1964					
Netherlands	1962	1961							
Niger	1958	1947	1960	1057	3 0				
-1-601	1962 ј/	•	-,00	1957	1958	1957			

	USSR	Czecho- slovakia	Poland	Hungary	Bulgaria	Rumania	East <u>Germany</u>	Communist China
Norway Pakistan Senegal·	1956 1963 1965	1948 1962	1961	1958	1958	1958		1963
Somalia Sudan Sweden Switzerland Syria	1963 1962 1956	1957 1947 1958	1956 1960 <u>g</u> / 1962	1957 1959 1962	1957 1960	1957 1960	1965	
Tanzania Tunisia Turkey UAR	1965 <u>d/f/</u> 1964 1961 <u>b/</u> 1958 1965 <u>d/f/</u>	1963 1963 1958	1963 <u>i</u> /	1958	1963 1965 <u>h</u> / 1959	1965 <u>h</u> / 1958	1965	1965
Uganda United Kingdom	1957	1960	1957	1960	1965			
West Germany Yugoslavia	1955	1961 <u>b</u> / 1964 <u>d</u> / 1956	1955	1960 <u>d</u> 1956	/ 1960 <u>d</u> / 1955 ngoon and :	1961 <u>d</u> / 1956	1960	

a. Limited to cargo carrying rights for flights between

Transit agreement (in most cases overflight and technical landing rights for specific routes).

c. Provisional license, renewable every 60 days, issued by the government of Cyprus to the East German air carrier, Interflug.

Provisional agreement.

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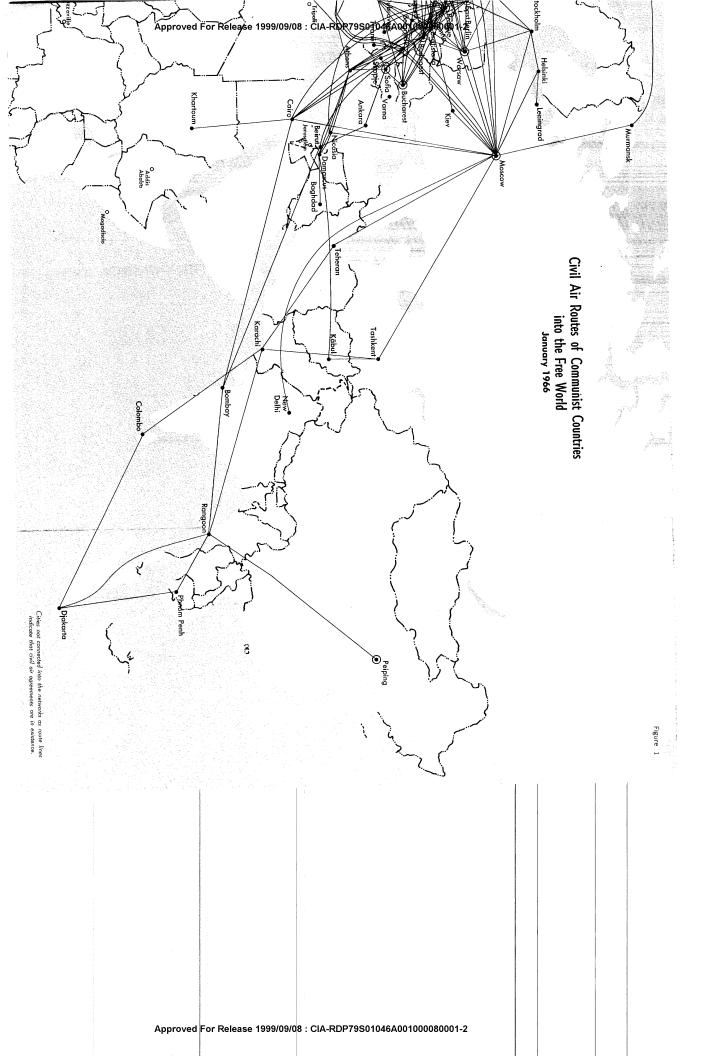
Date of signature is unknown.

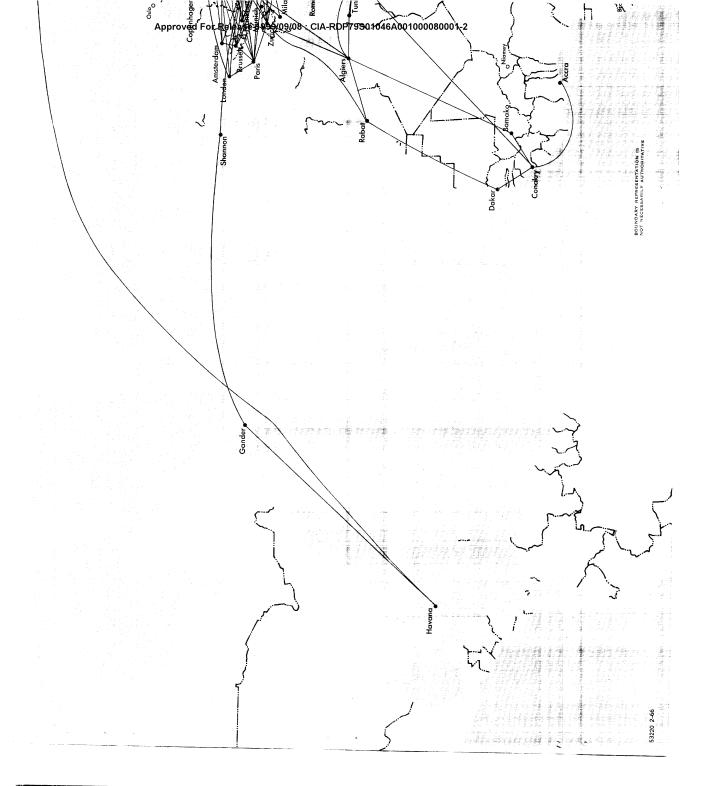
Agreement was concluded by the USSR with the East African common services organization (EACSO) representing Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

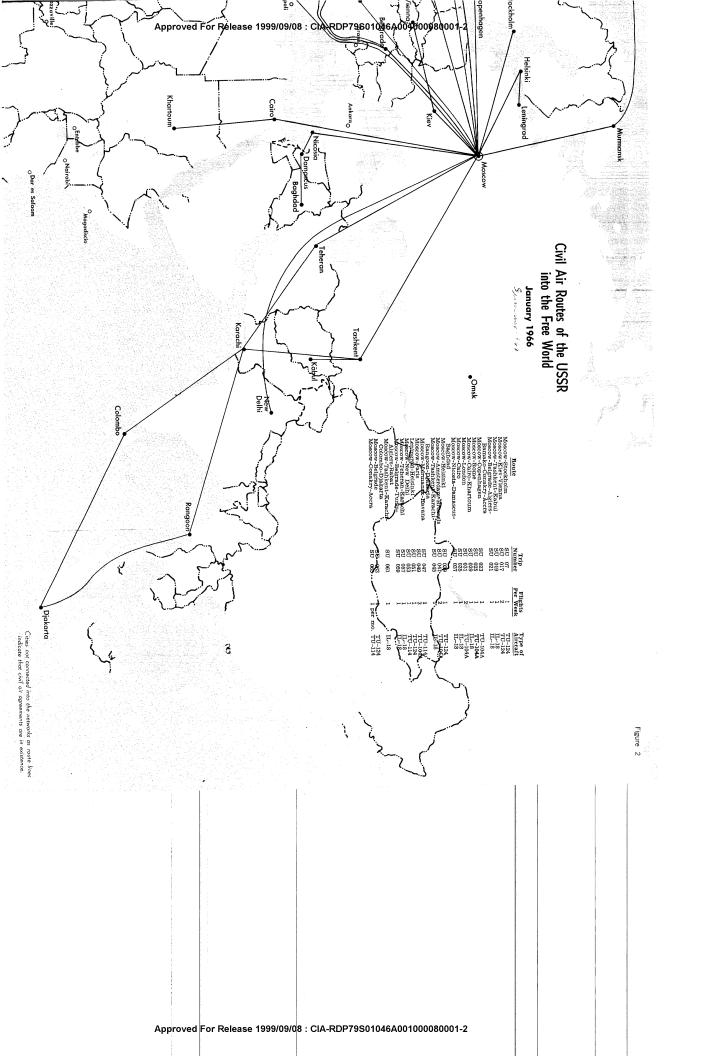
Agreement initialed in October 1960 and signed at an unknown later date.

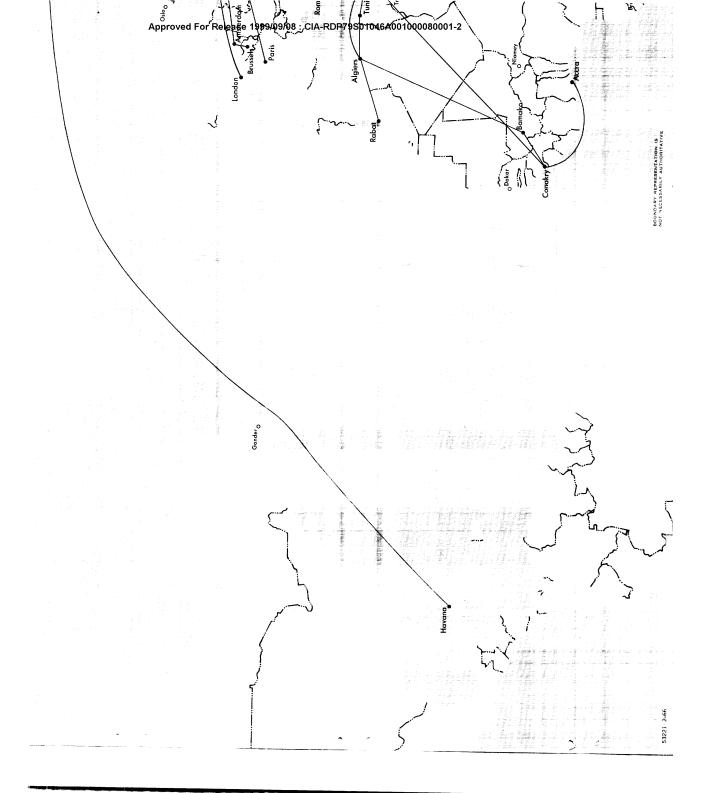
h. Bulgaria and Rumania are limited to nonscheduled flights to Istanbul.

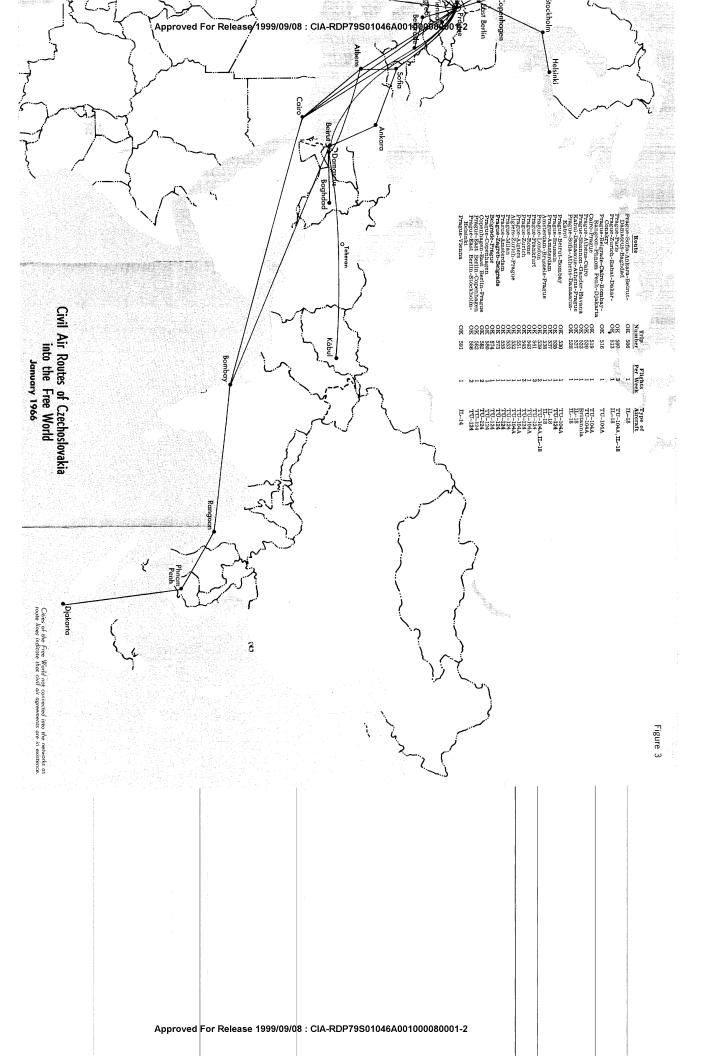
i. Uncertain evidence suggests the existence of an earlier agreement that was not implemented.

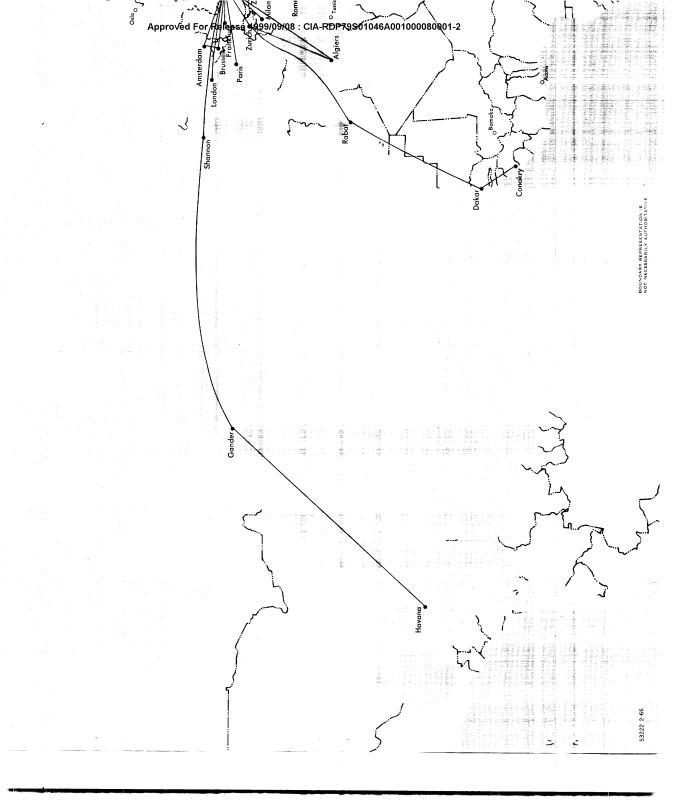






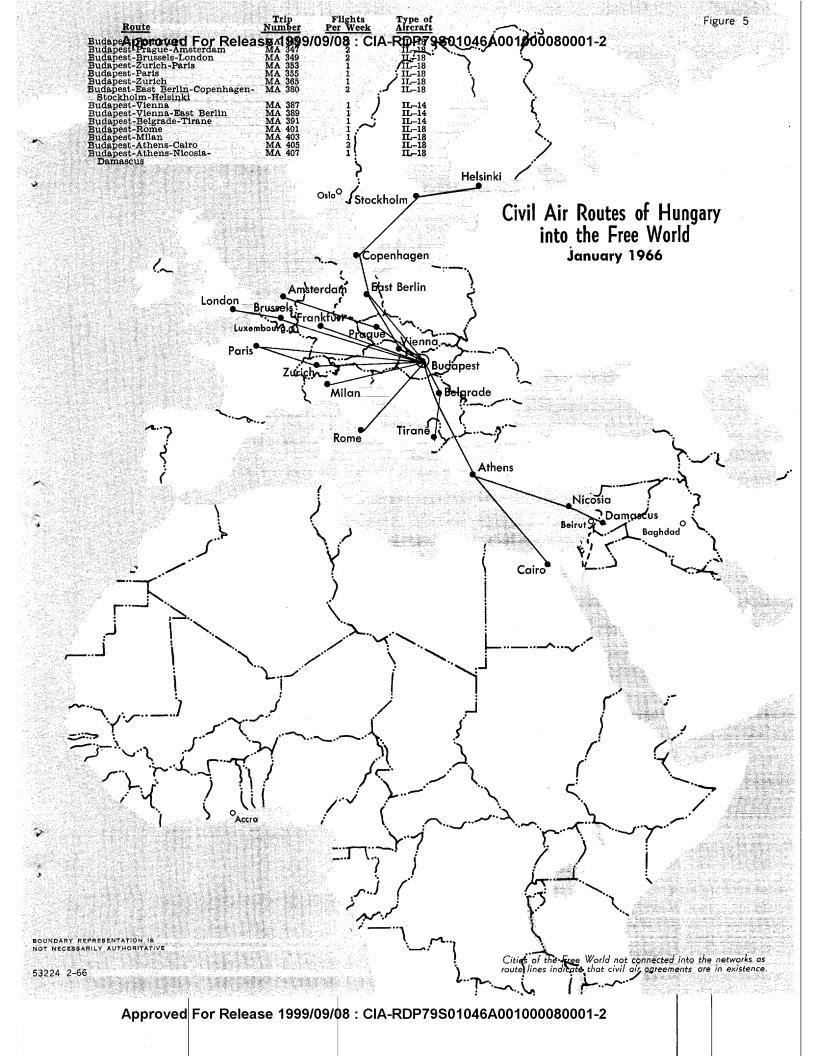


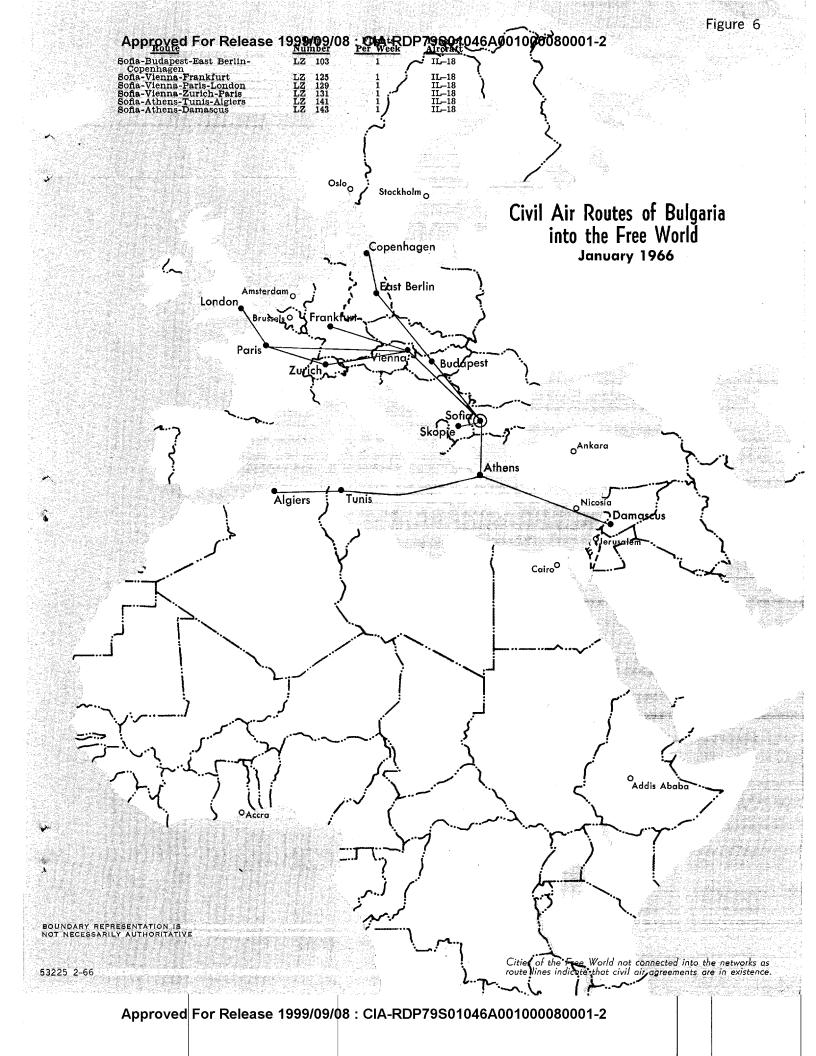


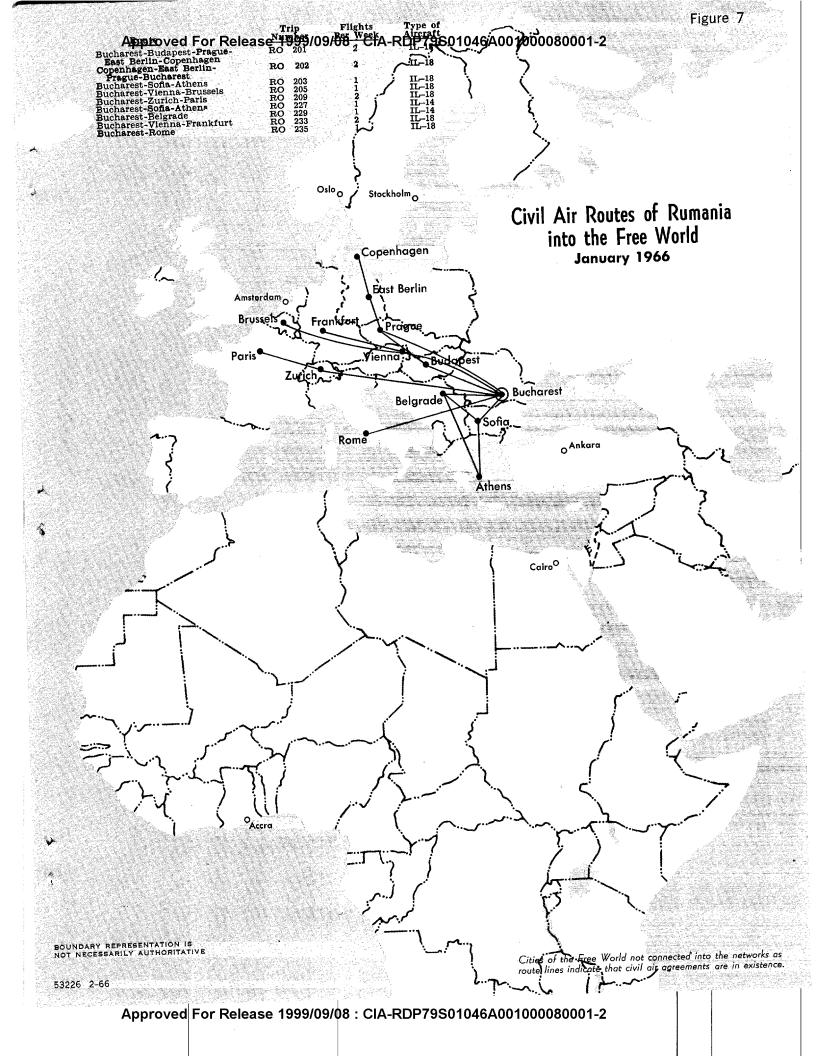


53223 2-66

Cities of the Free World not connected into the networks as route lines indicate that civil air agreements are in existence.

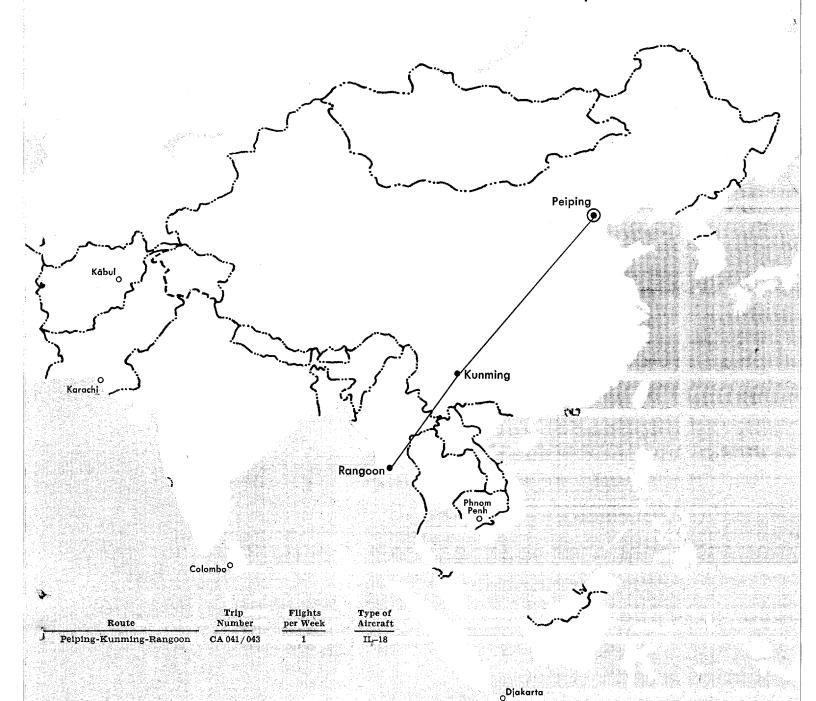






53227 2-66

Civil Air Routes of Communist China into the Free World January 1966



53228 2-66

BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

Cities of the Free World not connected into the networks as route lines indicate that civil air agreements are in existence. Included among these, but not shown on this map, is Cairo.

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